

XXI

DWP. DDC. #960-F

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

July 1932

The History of the Chinese
Communist Party

Intelligence Section of
the Foreign Office.

The Internal Discord of the
Nationalist Party due to its
Co-operation with the Communist Party.

The Communist Party which had succeeded in wedging into the Nationalist Party by conforming to the instructions of the Comintern secured a considerable voice in the party indirectly aided by BOEDIN the representative of the Comintern in China. The party made great exertions to propagate the principles of the party with TAN Ping-shan, Chief of the Organization Section and LIN Tsu-han Chief of the Former's Section and others as central figures and planned to expand the party. Whenever the Nationalist Party set up a branch in a certain district, the Communist Party immediately set up a branch or sectional division of its own in the same district. As soon as the Nationalist Party appointed a branch committee, the Communist Party likewise appointed its own branch committee. Thus both parties were always in competitive mood and tried not to be behind each other in extending party influence. The aid of the Comintern became more positive after the National Party was reorganized.

July 1952

The History of the Chinese
Communist Party

Intelligence Section of
the Foreign Office.

The Internal Discord of the
Nationalist Party due to its
Co-operation with the Communist Party.

The Communist Party which had succeeded in wedging into the Nationalist Party by conforming to the instructions of the Comintern secured a considerable voice in the party indirectly aided by BOERDIN the representative of the Comintern in China. The party made great exertions to propagate the principles of the party with TAN Ping-shan, Chief of the Organization Section and LIN Tsu-han Chief of the Former's Section and others as central figures and planned to expand the party. Whenever the Nationalist Party set up a branch in a certain district, the Communist Party immediately set up a branch or sectional division of its own in the same district. As soon as the Nationalist Party appointed a branch committee, the Communist Party likewise appointed its own branch Committee. Thus both parties were always in competitive mood and tried not to be behind each other in extending party influence. The aid of the Comintern became more positive after the National Party was reorganized.

General GARON (Note 10) as a military adviser and a few dozen about fifty men as military and political advisers were sent to China beside war expenses, munitions and weapons. These advisers assisted CHIANG Kai-shek who returned from Russia in January 1924 in establishing the HUANGFU Military Officer's School in May, with CHIANG Kai-shek as principal of the school and WANG Chao-ming as the representative of the party. Copying the system of the Russian Army, they promoted military education with revolutionary idea and trained capable men who would be leaders in the army of the Nationalist Party. It can be said that the success in ~~sweeping~~ the enemies in North China in later days may be attributed greatly to the influence of the HUANGFU Military Officer's School and CHIANG Kai-shek's success in general was the result of his utilizing the school as a step ladder.

(Note 10) The real name of Gen. GARON was VASILY CONSTANCHINOVITCH BRUFHHEL. He was born in 1889. He was formerly a labor working in a vehicle manufacturing factory. He was imprisoned in jail for two years on the charge of being the leader of a strike. In 1914 he joined the army, but was released on account of being wounded the following year and returned to labor life again. In 1916 he joined in the Social Democratic Party and after the October revolution, was on this SAMARA revolutionary Committee. Commanding a mixed detachment, he subjugated General DOODOV and achieved a military merit.

Then as he became a divisional commander, he again rendered distinguished service in subjugating the armies under General KORCHANOV and General VRANGEL. In 1921 he was promoted to the General Commander of the Army of the Far East Republic of Russia and chairman of the Military Council. After serving the posts of the commander of the First Sharpshooting Forces and the Commander of the Leningrad Garrison, he came to China in 1924, to hold the post of the military adviser.

The agrarian movement which was the real object of the Communist Party was also started at this period, CHEN Kung-po replaced LIN Tsu-han as the head of the Agrarian Department (CHEN Kung-po was not in reality a genuine member of the Communist Party at this time any more though he was one at the beginning). However, LO Chi-tuan, a man of influence in the agrarian movement among the Communists, was appointed the secretary. PENG Pai and YUAN Hsiao-hsian were also appointed as organizing committee and in July a training institute of the agrarian movement was established. Communistic education was given to prospective leaders who would engage in the agrarian movement and step by step the program of organizing a farmers association was progressing. Although the members of the Nationalist Party were allowed at first, to join the organization by the younger leaders the farmers association, this was later monopolized of the Communist Party and it seems as if the members of the National Party were shut out of the organization. However at this time

the Communist Party did not sufficiently recognize the importance of the agrarian movement and devoted themselves to organizing labor. Therefore the agrarian movement had not borne substantial results, as expected, notwithstanding their land propaganda.

Thus the members of the Communist Party controlled the general trend of the party and all the operations were planned by the Russian advisers, and carried out by the members of the Communist Party and such leaders as WANG Chao-min and TIAO Chung-kai who supported them. Thereupon the Rightist members of the Nationalist Party who were not pleased with co-operating with the Communists and were only softened by the assuasive advice of SUN Yat-sen, namely CHANG Chi, HSIEH Chi, TUNG Tse-ju (Central Inspection commissioners) and their confederates finally showed the clear signs of their astuteness. For the purpose of maintaining the traditional principle of the party, in July they submitted to the Central Committee a bill for impeachment of the Communists. At the meeting CHANG Chi accused TIAO Chung-kai who had thrown the party into the state of disruption by protecting the Communist Party and had given the northern militarists an excuse for identifying the members of the Nationalist Party with the members of the Communist Party, had prevented party propaganda in all provinces and blocked the expansion of the party to spread. CHANG Chi read the impeachment bill at the meeting and producing evidence demanded explanations for the offences of the Communist Party which would

CHINESE COMMUNIST HISTORY

demolish the National Party. But the efforts of CHANG Chi and his comrades did not produce a successful outcome after all, because the attitude of SUN Yat-sen which was of great importance was for thoroughly cooperating with Russia. Prior to this toward the end of 1923, FENG Tsu-yu HSIEH Ying-nai, MA Su, T'UNG Chia-yan and their Comrades extreme Rightists of the National Party flying in the face of SUN Yat-sen declared their antagonizing opinion that they were absolutely against Co-operation with the Communists and left Canton looking disdainfully at the First National Conference. Hereupon the Right members including CHANG Chi and his comrades also came to show their attitude of anti communism. The indications of internal discord appeared outwardly in such a short duration of time as six months after the agreement of Co-operation with the Communist Party. However, they managed some how to conceal this disgrace while SUN Yat-sen was living. Before the lapse of another year SUN Yat-sen died in Peiping in March 1925 and the internal discord of the party was brought out to light.

DFF. #960-F

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI Kaoru, who occupy the post of the head of the section of correspondence, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of three pages and entitled "The History of the Chinese Communist Party (July 1932); The Internal Discord of National Party due to its Co-operation with the Communist Party" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (The Foreign Office).

certified at Tokyo,

on this 14th day of March, 1947

HAYASHI Kaoru
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness,

at the same place,

on this same date

witness: URABE Katsura
(seal)

昭和七年七月

支那共産黨史

外務省情報部

第一回 共産の萌芽

コミニカルンの命令を遵從して、頭腦が駆込みに成功した共産派でコミニカルンは支那ボロディンを背景として、相當大きい影響力を國內に於いて發揮し、組織部長即ち平山、農民部長即ち瀬川を中心として主義の宣傳に努め、其勢の勢力を擴つた。門戸貨がある地方で支那を起立すると、其勢力を同時にそれ自身の支那軍ぐる方面を確立するし、門戸貨は支那共産員の任命権必ず其自身支那共産員の任命を控ふといふ命令に依拠して門戸貨の上で如雨々相持して下らなかつた。

コミニカルンの援助も頭腦を改組せずます増加的となり、軍事、經濟、武器の供給以外の貿易面がガレン將軍（前一）の下で十名の主導及び政治顧問を派遣した。これらの問題は一九二四年一月ロシヤから帰國した西今石を擡げて、

五月黄浦陸軍官學校を設立し、蔣を校長とし、汪兆宜を副校長とし、ロシア顧問の組織に倣つて、革命主義的意識教育を施し、教育の中興をろべき入材を養成した。南北伐の功は、黄浦同學の力に頗る甚多く蔣介石の所功也、全くこれを階台としたものと云へる。

（略）一ガアレン時年は名ワシリイ・コンスタンチノヴィチ・ブリュウヘル、一八八九年生。もとはある空襲製作工場の終傅でストライキを経験して二年も入獄したことがある、一九一一年陸院に入つたが翌年資傷して除隊、然而生れ復活し、一九一六年社會學生入り、五月革命後、サアマラ革命委員會に入り、涅成梭聯を率めてドゥトフ將軍を討伐して戰功を積て、次いで師団長となりコルチャヤツク・ウランゲル原質捕済役功あり、一九二一年紅旗共和國總司令官、蘇聯總會議長たり、第一組員員長、レエニングラード衛戍司令官を歴て、一九二四年支那に來任したのである。

共產黨本來の面目である農民運動も、この時期に於て差手せられた。農民運動初期は幾くも陳公博に倣られ一時初代の共產員長であるが

この時はすでに純粹の黨員でなくなつてゐる。一たが、その秘書にて共
産黨切つての農民運動の完成たる機密閣を入れ、彭澤、阮惠仙も組織幹
事となり、七月農民運動指導者に對して、共産主義的教育を施し、漸次
農民協會の組織に進んだ。国民党員も農民組織の初期には、これに參加
する事が出來たが後に何は、この方面は共産黨の中堅同志を以て取められ、
国民党員は閉め出しを喰つた形となつた。しかし此の時代に於ける共產
黨は、まだ充分に農民運動の重要性を認識するに至らず主力を勞働者組
織に向けて居たので農民運動は極のみ大で實質的には、さまで見るべき
ものがなかつた。

かく共產黨員が其の大勢を司りし、當時の幹部がすべて、ロシア人、開
方寸に出て、共產黨員及びこれを支持する汪兆銘、鄭仲、懷德の領袖と
に依つて執り行はるゝやうになつたので右派国民党員すなはち共產黨と
の提携を喜ばずたゞ孫文の遺稿によつて胸をさすつてゐた門徒、財持、
鄭澤如へともに中央監察委員一職の一派、こゝに至つて漸くその餘党
を去りし、黨の傳統を維持する目的を持つて、七月中華奉賢會に對して、

共産弾劾案を提出し、席上陳述は、廖仲愷が共産派を席間して、管を四分五裂に陥らせ、北方軍閥に国民党員及び娘ち共産党員との口實を與へ且つ国民党の各省宣傳を妨げ、貧農民の前途を寒いだ罪を責め、彈劾案を朗讀して、共産黨が黨を破壊する罪狀を一々説明あげて詰問したが肝腎の孫文の態度があゝまで群衆に在るので、結局陳述の運動は物にならなかつた。それより先、一九二三年六、国民党右派の馮自由、財政伯、馬率、鄧家騏等が容共に通体反對を唱へて、孫文に曉つて學り、一、三、大會を尻目にかかて、尹真を去つたが、こゝに至つて、陳毅の右派も亦反共態度を取かにするに至つたのである。容共終生懲にして、内訌の兆候早くもこゝに現はれた。しかし、首謀者文のあらゆるに、ともかく猶然を異教せずに済んだ。がその孫文もその一年後即ちして、一九二五年三月北京で客死し、其の内訌は既にみへ始も出される事になつた。

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分、林 聰ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレ
タル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ三頁ヨリ成ル文書共該件申ト達スル事類ハ日
本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ於ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ鑑定ナル者シ
ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年三月丁酉日於東京

林

謹

右是文書印ハ自分ノ西首ニ於ケンサレタリ
同 日 於 同 所

立會人

謹

部

謹

是

SECRET

July 1932

THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Intelligence Bureau, Foreign Ministry

The Progress in the Northern Attack and the Separation of the National Party from the Communist Party (P. 155 - 156)

The news of the establishment of the Wuhan Government delighted the Comintern very much. The help from the Comintern to the Chinese revolution had been very warm and enthusiastic but they did not seem to have expected the result to be so successful. The violent effort shown in the 5;30 incident in May of 1925 by the labourers in Shanghai now called the attention of the Comintern. The Comintern seemed to begin to think that their help would bring some good results. But as the Comintern was in the hands of Zinoviev whose idea was to carry out the revolution in the western countries first, they did not intend to take up a more positive attitude though they were moved a little by the activities of the Chinese Labourers. After a little while Zinoviev fell from power and Stalin and Bukharin who held the idea of maintaining the status quo in the west and advancing eastward, took his place. The Comintern's policy toward China suddenly became very positive. In concert, the Chinese National revolution developed greatly and occupied the Chongking region at last.

No. 1

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of head of the Archives Section of the Foreign Ministry, hereby certify that the report hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 2 pages and subtitled, "The History of the Chinese Communist Party" is an exact excerpt from a document in the custody of our Foreign Ministry.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 14th day of March 1947

/s/ KAYASHI, Kaoru

(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness: URABE, Katsuma

(seal)

-2-

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William E. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ WILLIAM E. CLARKE (seal)

Tokyo, Japan

Date 21 April 1947

